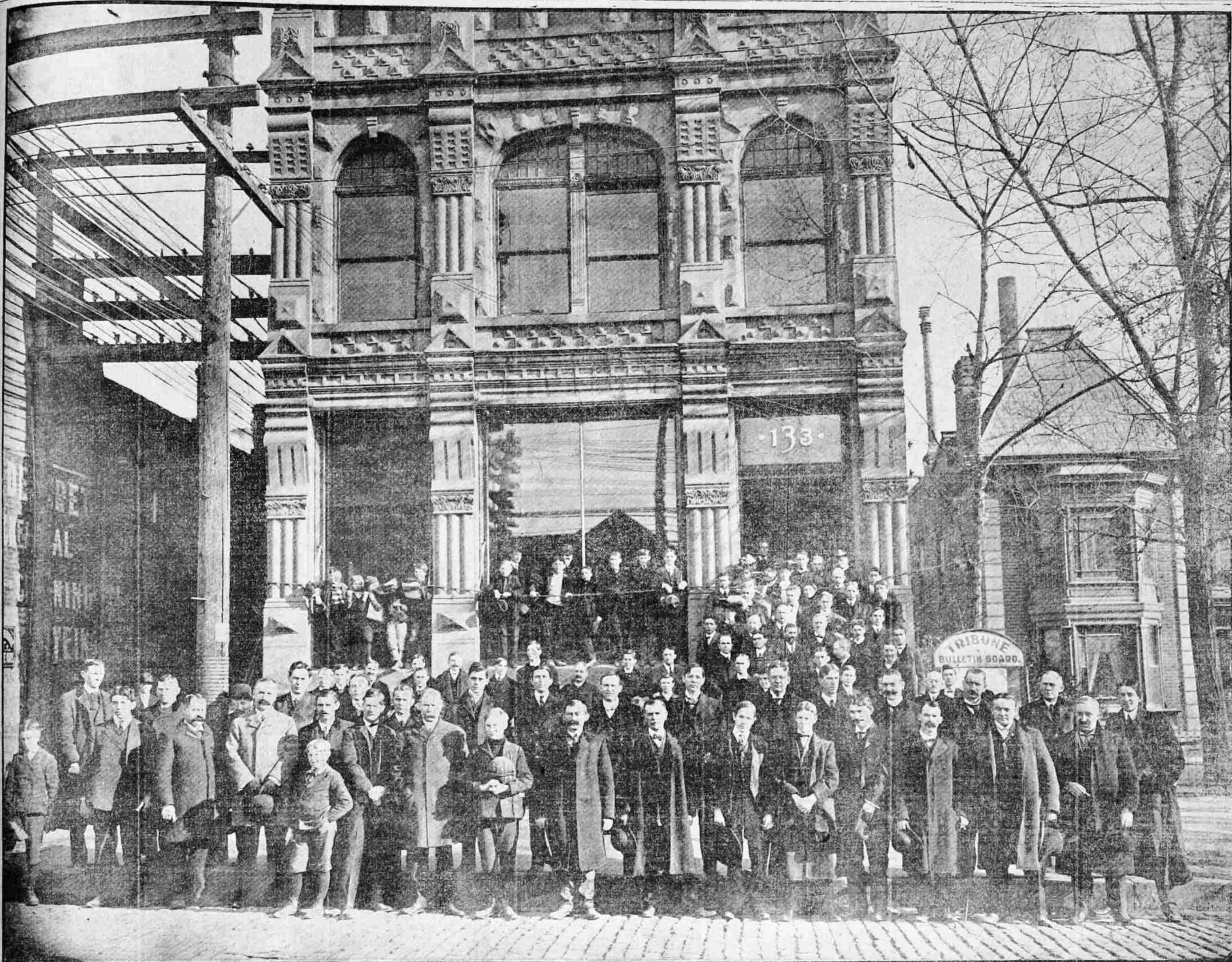


SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1905.



SOME OF THE MEN WHO MAKE THE TRIBUNE

GROWTH OF THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

In this great country of ours, the tendency of one American when he is in the minority to make a stump speech against the majority, and the tendency of two Americans, who find themselves together constituting the minority, is to start a newspaper.

Journalistic representative of the Mormon church and all its members in Utah. But the Gentiles wanted a paper of their own, and so they started a weekly on November 6, 1858, under the title of Valley Tan. Gen. Johnston's army was at Camp Floyd, and the Valley Tan was expressive of the ideas entertained by the soldiery, and by Gentiles who sympathized with the effort of the Federal Government to restrain the

ecclesiastical power in this Territory. The Valley Tan was short of life, but its existence was characterized by great vigor. Its editor was Kirk Anderson.

Early Publications.

The next paper of this character to make its appearance in Utah, was the Union Vedette, founded by Gen. Patrick Edward Connor and his associates at Camp Douglas, Utah. Its first issue was November 24, 1863. It started as a

weekly paper, but later became a daily. Its first issue in that sphere being on the 5th of January, 1864—the first daily in Utah. Capt. Charles H. Hempstead was its editor. In its initial issue it had a letter signed by Capt. Hempstead, by command of Brig.-Gen. Connor, concerning mines and mining interests in Utah. According to Whitney's History of Utah, it also breathed out threatnings against the church authorities.

On the subject of the mining discoveries which had recently been made, Gen. Connor invited miners to come and open up the mineral riches of this locality and assured them of efficient protection. It is to be placed to Gen. Connor's account and to that of Capt. Hempstead and the Vedette that mining as a possibility in Utah first received general recognition throughout the United States. What it has become from the time of the Union Vedette's announcement of our mineral riches, let the long roll of dividend payers answer. It had been the purpose of the church leaders to restrain and to prevent the exploitation of the mineral riches of Utah; it was Gen. Connor's determination to encourage mining as an industry in Utah so that the Gentile population here might grow and prosper. The Union Vedette lived its brief life with glowing, living words; and then it died.

In October, 1864, Messrs. E. L. T. Harrison and Edward W. Tullidge—both of them independent or free-thinking Mormons—published a paper called the Peep o' Day. It was printed at the Vedette office at Camp Douglas, and while not particularly opposed to the dominant church, was undoubtedly intended to give opportunity for independent members of the church to make expression of their views. Its life was short.

In the first month of 1864, the Utah Magazine was established by William S. Godbe and E. L. T. Harrison. Their periodical had at first the sanction of the church authorities, but its liberal tone was considered as opposition to the one-man power which was dominant in

the Territory, and it was repudiated and denounced as being opposed to the work of God. Its editors and proprietors, including the famous Tullidge, who had been editor of the Peep o' Day, and was now an editor of the Utah Magazine, were deprived of membership in the church about October, 1869.

In January, of 1870, the coterie of men known as the Godbeites—seceders from or excommunicated members of the Mormon church—established at Salt Lake a weekly paper called the Mormon Tribune. According to Whitney, so long as the Godbeites had control of the Mormon Tribune, it was high-toned and conservative. Later on the Mormon Tribune became the Salt Lake Tribune.

Gentile Exponents.

It will be observed that nearly all the time since 1853, the Gentiles of Salt Lake and the free-thinking Mormons, have had a journalistic exponent of their views. Reading back to the time when the Union Vedette was published we discover the hostility of the Mormon hierarchy to any publication which could throw any other light on public subjects than the one which emanated from themselves.

Even in that early day merchants were fighting for their right to do business here in this community, and they were being attacked and ostracized, although in many instances they were really among the best friends the Mormon People had.

Later, when the Utah Magazine appeared, it was a struggle on the part of men who had been within the church to gain a hearing for the views of freedom which they entertained. Most of these men are dead, but their work lives after them.

The printing press is the foe of injustice. Give freedom to utterance and circulation to ideas of men, and tyranny cannot long exist.

Growth of The Tribune.

The growth of The Salt Lake Tribune

to its present dimensions; its presentation on this New Year's date of this notable issue from its presses, is a sufficient proof that mankind is determined that there shall be a frank and full consideration of all public matters in all communities of the United States. From the short lived Peep o' Day until the big Tribune of this date, the idea of a free press had been maintained in Utah.

Utah's Free Press.

The mining industry of the State owes its first recognition to a free press here; and the greater free press of today owes

its magnitude and its power in large degree to the mining industry.

Such freedom in commercial pursuits as exists is largely due to the existence of a free press; and the splendid free press of Utah is supported in large degree by the great commerce of the community which burst the bonds which narrowness would set upon it.

Free press cannot exist without readers; and free readers cannot exist without a free press.

The enfranchisement of the individual mind and the maintenance of journalism in Utah devoted to that mission makes interesting history.



The Old Tribune Building of Twenty-five Years Ago.

Situation on Second South street, about where the mining exchange is now. The men in the picture, reading from right to left, are: Oscar Croxall, J. W. Shiner, Julius Lovendale, A. H. Staufnuth, P. H. Lannan, George F. Prescott, Ernest Shalton, W. W. Rivers, George W. Reid, Homer S. Robinson.



The Ogden Branch of The Tribune.